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no cases before it. The reason for this is simple. Nations will naturally prefer to present their cases before the Court of Arbitration where they will have a voice in the selection of the judges. If the Court of International Justice is to succeed, it must be granted the compulsory jurisdiction proposed by the committee of jurists that drafted the original plan, jurisdiction refused by the League of Nations. Furthermore, as pointed out by David Jayne Hill, since representation in the court is primarily confined to members of the League, with permission to outsiders to appeal to the court only on conditions to be laid down by the Council, "It is, therefore, open to the observation that it is not a universal court, but the private court of the League." As at present organized, we fear it has in our wicked world little chance for service.

THE WAYS OF NATIONS

THE WAY nations actually go about their problems when confronted with concrete situations is illustrated by the announcement that the process of getting together in central Europe is progressing. For some time there has been a Baltic and a Little Entente. Now, Poland has practically joined the Little Entente, with the result that there is in central Europe a four-power pact, a Quadruple Alliance representing sixty millions of people, including Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Poland. It is denied that this is an alliance. The parties insist that they aim simply to facilitate trade. They claim to remain politically free. But Poland and Rumania already have a military alliance, as have Poland and Finland. The only objection to calling this new arrangement an alliance with Poland is its fear of Russia over the eastern Polish frontier. When we recall that Poland is close to the Baltic bloc of States, comprising Finland, Esthonia, and Latvia, and that in the south the Quadruple Alliance has a liaison with Greece by way of the Serbo-Græco-Rumanian Pact, with two years to run, it is plain that there is a hegemony stretching from the Baltic to the Ægean, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria being the only nations outside. Indeed the Austrian republic is known to have made individual treaties with Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and probably Rumania. This means that Austria is also practically a member of the Entente. Thus Mittel Europa, quite different from the Mittel Europa planned by the Germans and Magyars of a decade ago, is an accomplished fact. The encouragement in the new bloc lies in the fact that it is backed by such competent statesmen as President Masaryk and Prime Minister Benes of Czechoslovakia, and President Hainisch and Chancellor Schober of Austria. These men and their

followers have set their faces against any plan to restore the former régime, either as regards internal or external policies. Their arrangement is practically an alliance, for it is proposed "to discover and resist as effectively as possible all hidden intrigues." What is to become of Germany, Hungary, and Bulgaria, not to mention Russia, cannot be definitely foreseen. In our judgment, enlightened self-interest will make it necessary to bring these nations also within the fold. It is all a part of what seems to us to be an inevitable movement toward a union of continental European States. Italy, France, and Great Britain will soon have to reckon with these new units. Indeed, they are already doing just that. They will all soon be working together to help Russia out of her troubles. The Quadruple Alliance has already met at Belgrade in preparation for the conference at Genoa. As pointed out by Hamilton Fish Armstrong, writing from Paris, the situation is dramatic.

"Metternich, Coloman Tisza, Count Aehrenthal, and the many other Austrian and Magyar statesmen the core of whose political philosophy was the forcible suppression and absorption of the Czechs, Yugoslavs, and other racial minorities, must be writhing in their graves that their successors at the Ballplatz should consent to treat on equal terms with the representatives of those despised and hated nationalities."

LORD LEE'S INJUSTICE TO FRANCE

THE ARTICLE by Maurice Leon, of the New York Bar, appearing elsewhere in these columns, sets forth so impressively the discredited methods of dishonest diplomacy that we publish it only for the sake of justice. That the First Lord of the British Admiralty, delegated to the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament, could wilfully misrepresent the facts in an attempt to alienate the United States from France seems incredible. It is not pleasant to accept the truth in this case, but the proof that this international outrage has been committed is at this writing before us. In Senate Document 126, page 349, we have the Lord's remarks. We also have the volume entitled "Synthèse de la Guerre Sous-Marine," by Captain Raoul Victor Patrice Castex, author of many works, especially during the decade following 1904. This particular book was published in Paris and copyrighted by Augustin Challamel, 17 Rue Jacob, Librairie Maritime et Coloniale, 1920. A careful study of the documents reveals two outstanding facts. The fact is that Lord Lee accused the French naval officer of teaching the doctrine that the submarine is the instrument by which France "will overthrow for good and all the naval power of the British Empire." Offsetting this fact is another fact, namely, that Captain Castex teaches nothing of the sort.